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Hongkong Daily Press.

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MOTOR CYCLES AND
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No. 18,564 號四十六百五千八萬一第 日一初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1917. 四禮拜 號五十一月一十年六國民華中 Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
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[1100]

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Developing, Printing and Retouching.
Canton Market in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS	
10 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days	
11.45 p.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every Half-Hour

Enter Car at 12 Midnight
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's (Hill) Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
not yet already full running at the time
issued in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comptroller Order representing Bank
Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (China) Stop	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
WATERLOO	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
SHAM CHUN .dep.	10.15	1.04	4.30	11.45	1.30	7.30	4.30	8.45	12.00
SHAM SHUI .dep.	10.30	1.15	4.45	12.00	1.45	7.45	4.45	9.00	12.15
TAIPO .dep.	10.45	1.30	5.00	12.15	2.00	8.00	5.00	9.15	12.30
TAIPO MARKET .dep.	11.00	1.45	5.15	12.30	2.15	8.15	5.15	9.30	12.45
TAIPO .dep.	11.15	1.55	5.30	12.45	2.30	8.30	5.30	9.45	1.00
SHAM SHUI .dep.	11.30	2.10	5.45	1.00	2.45	8.45	5.45	10.00	1.15
TAIPO .dep.	11.45	2.25	6.00	1.15	3.00	9.00	6.00	10.15	1.30
WATERLOO .dep.	12.00	2.40	6.15	1.30	3.15	9.15	6.15	10.30	1.45
WATERLOO .arr.	12.15	2.55	6.30	1.45	3.30	9.30	6.30	10.45	1.55

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ALL WEATHERS
ALL SEASONS
ALL TIMES.We are now showing the latest novelties in
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CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk threads of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years and it is well known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use, to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in TA TUNG STREET, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. V. A. ROZARIO & Co., the top floor of the MEXUAL BROS., Shakes Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery and Curious of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
28-30, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1275]

TURIN-LONDON FLYER.

ROUGH JOURNEY OVER ALPS.

Captain the Marquis Giulio Laureati, the intrepid Italian aviator who flew from Turin to London without a stop in 7 hours 2 minutes, is a tall, dark, well-set-up man of 40, who before the war was a doctor. The bright ribbons of the bronze Military Cross and the silver Military Cross are conspicuous on the olive-tinted uniform fitting tightly across his broad chest, the rewards of brilliant aerial exploits in the war.

The journey from Turin was made in a 250-h.p. Fiat motor, and Capt. Laureati explained that it was in war time, with a Fiat machine-gun mounted ready for action. "I might have encountered hostile aircraft on the way and so I came prepared," he remarked, and one recalled that enemy aircraft were seen many old scores to pay off against one who has been shot down 25 times. "As a matter of fact I am nothing at all till I reached England," he added. "The air is a lonely region."

The most exciting and trying part of the time was going over the Alps. Captain Laureati confessed, "We crossed in the region of Mont Cenis. There was a good deal of mist and the wild across the valleys was rough. I was compelled to rise to between 11,000ft. and 12,000ft. I estimate that the difficulties in crossing the Alps lengthened the journey by an hour. The railway had been my guide on the Italian side and I was very glad to pick it up again."

The journey across France was covered at an average height of about 7,500ft. I had no difficulty in finding my way and I made the pace hot. At times we were doing nearly 120 miles an hour, and the average speed for the whole journey was roughly 80 miles. We crossed the Channel above Cape Grimes, and two minutes after leaving the French coast sighted the cliffs of England. On getting over the land again, dropped to 3,000ft. to pick up my bearings and then came straight on to London. There was an hour's supply of fuel in the tank when I landed."

As to the air raid over London on the evening of his arrival, Captain Laureati expressed surprise that reprisals are not carried out against the Germans. "We have machines now," he said, "that could carry us right into the heart of Germany—my own flight shows what can be done—and if the German people, boasting about their freedom from invasion, were to experience a few raids on towns they have imagined to be beyond reach of the enemy it would be a very rude shock to their self-complacency."

The six machine, used by Captain Laureati, is a standard one of a type already in use by the Italian Flying Corps, of which large numbers are being produced. *Daily Mail.*

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

The scholars of St. Mary's School, Rowland, to the number of fifty-six little girls, were given a great treat on Monday, when they were invited to spend the whole day on the farm at Fanning of Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Consul for Portugal, who very generously provided the return fare by train for his juvenile guests and their teachers. The outing was a unique experience for some of the little children. All were delighted with the sights provided them at the farm, which is well stocked with a breed of English pigs, turkeys, fowls, and geese. The children started out early in the morning and at noon the party was entertained to luncheon, with an abundance of good cheer by Consul and Madame de Souza, who were indefatigable in their hospitality as hosts. The afternoon was spent in outdoor sports of every description. After tea the party returned by the last evening train.

The Mother Superior of the Italian convent and the Sister in Charge of St. Mary's School as well as the scholars feel very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. de Souza.

THE LAX TREATMENT OF ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

The treatment of enemy subjects in China, which was recently the subject of a representation to the Chinese Government by the Ministers of the Allied Powers, appears from a statement in the *Peking Daily News* to be extraordinarily lax. According to our contemporary there are numbers of ex-members of the German and Austrian diplomatic services still in the country, among them being the late Assistant Chinese Secretary of the Austrian Legation. Whatever reason may be for treating non-official Germans and Austrians with extreme leniency, (says the *Peking paper*) there is every reason why every official should be at least placed under the closest surveillance, if not compelled to leave the country. It is also stated that the Dutch Minister, who is in charge of enemy interests in China, recently compelled the Bank of China to pay certain sums of money due to Dr. von Bosthom, the recent Austro-Hungarian Minister to Peking. The suspension of enemy payments in war time, in the Dutch Minister's opinion, does not extend to diplomatic officials.

ONE EFFECT OF SIR JOHN JORDAN'S RETURN.

The return of Sir John Jordan has evidently had some effect in bringing the ship deal (says the *Peking Evening Times*). The confiscated enemy ships which were leased to the Ta Tei Company and presumably sub-leased to the Japanese are to go to the Allies after all and the Allies do not have toicker with either the Ta Tei people or the Japanese. The existence of the contracts which Tsao Ju-lin made with these various firms are ignored. He cannot then and pays compensation at his pleasure. The Allies get the ships from the Chinese Government.

SHORTAGES OF SILKS.

WHY LONDON DRAPERS ARE ASKING HIGHER PRICES.

The most noticeable feature of the autumn displays in the West End of London shops is the shortage of silks of all kinds and the high prices, 50 per cent. above those of last year, that are being asked for them.

Many silk departments have recovered from the raid made on them during the sales, when people realised they were enjoying their last chance of buying on anything like the old terms. Charmeuse, crepe-de-chine, and heavy silks, coming from France and Italy, are affected not only by the 50 per cent. restriction on importation, but by the scarcity of the very skilled workmanship required for their production.

The Government have commandeered all the heavy qualities of Japanese silk, which is used in the manufacture of aeroplane and in other important services. No silk merchants are allowed to stock more than 100 yards of this silk without informing the Admiralty.

Some very fine crepe-de-chine and admirable lingerie crepes of pure silk are now being made in England, and Scotland has also just entered the market with a first delivery of silk crepe. Imitation silk sports coats are made in England, but the price of these is increasing rapidly, owing to the difficulty of getting the wood pulp from which they are woven.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KOBE.

JARDINE, MATHESON'S BUILDINGS BADLY BURNED.

There was a fire in Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s building on November 6th (says the *N. Y. Daily News*, Correspondent at Kobe), which started in the firm's general office on the upper floor, and is believed to have been due to the electric light. The Police and Fire Brigade did effective work, but owing to the unaccountable failure of the water supply at a critical time, the flames spread along the roof, destroying the offices of the New South Wales Government and the work rooms of the Ladies' Patriotic League, which are on the ground floor on the north side. Sixteen of the firm's officers were damaged by fire, but their godowns escaped loss.

From an insurance standpoint the loss is not serious, but from the point of view of the firm's occupants of the building it is most serious owing to the difficulty of obtaining other offices in Kobe at the present time.

THE SHANGHAI PASSPORTS CASE.

PREVIOUS CONVICTION QUASHED.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on November 7th, Mr. K. E. Newman, who appeared for the Municipal Police, said: "May it please the Court. In my capacity as counsel for the prosecution, grave doubts have arisen in my mind as to the regularity of the trial and the constitution of the Court in the case of the Shanghai Municipal Police v. Loh Ying-tan, Yui Zung-tai and Yang Ying-tsoo. The proceedings were conducted under a misunderstanding between the Consul-General for Norway and the Police, which is regretted, and in fairness to the convicted persons, I submit that the Court might see its way to quash the conviction."

The conviction was quashed. It will be remembered that on October 18th Loh was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and Yang Ying-tsoo was fined \$800 on a charge of forging certain documents purporting to be passports of the Norwegian Consulate.

MIDDLE JAVA AND THE RED CROSS.

The British Community of Samarang numbering now less than thirty men, women, and children, began a campaign on October 1st for the "Red Cross". The response from every section, allied and neutral, of this part of the Dutch East Indies was very gratifying.

Girls of many nationalities, ladies, and Dutch Boy-Scouts sold flags and flowers at every possible opportunity. A start was made at the Autumn Meeting of the Turf Club, where horses were bought in the Race Lotteries and Sweepstakes put through for the "Red Cross".

A souvenir programme (realising £12,000) and advertisements were designed by an Englishman, and events began to crowd thickly one upon another. The Dutch organised a Hockey and a Football Match, the Chinese co-operated, and there was a concert, an English farce, an "Our Day" dinner, an Auction (realising £17,000), a Cinematograph exhibition of French war-pictures, a Dutch play, and a couple of dances. At the end of a very strenuous four weeks £27,000 was reached, a credit to the very tiny community.

It must not be forgotten that Java is neutral and is the home of many subjects of the Central Powers; in fact, before "Our Day" activities were concluded the German "Red Cross" had begun operations.

The Committee responsible for this very successful effort was composed of Messrs. E. T. Campbell (British Vice-Consul), President; J. W. Stewart, Treasurer; W. E. Mann, Secretary; T. Hogg, W. M. Killick, W. D. Ross, and J. J. Taylor.

A JAPANESE SHIPPING ASSOCIATION.

The Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asahi, Onoda, and Yokohama dockyard companies, the Watanabe Ironworks, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha have decided to organise a shipping association called the *Sempaku Kyokai*.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

The total proceeds of the Bazaar, held recently at Government House under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League, are as follows:—

Money handed in	\$11,359.75
Further proceeds:—	
Tea Stall	227.23
Peak Stall	72.25
Kowloon Stall	10.00
Quarry Bay Stall	102.70
Sweet Stall	18.00
Various small sums	8.00
In hand	664.32

Less bad money, etc. 15.72

Total \$12,342.93

Of this amount \$12,000 has been distributed as follows:—

M.C.L. Cots at Ottershaw	\$1,600
Trafalgar fund for orphans of Seamen and Marines	1,500
Merchant Service Guild Fund	3,000
Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home	1,000
Children's Ward, Netherdale Hospital	600
French Convent	200
Italian Convent	200
L.S.M. Training Home	750
Baxter Mission	600
Village School Fund	600
Diocesan Girls' School	600
C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City	1,000

\$12,000

Mrs. Sandeman (Acting President of the Ministering Children's League), wishes especially to thank the officers and men of H.M.S. *Tamar* for decorating the stalls and assisting with the accounts; the Public Works Department for erecting stalls and enlarging stage; the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer for lending extra police; Mr. Titcher, of the Botanical Department, for supplying the Christmas Tree; the *China Mail* for advertising free; the *Hongkong Daily Press*, *South China Morning Post* and *Hongkong Telegraph* for advertising at half rates; Miss Hastings, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Millington for designing posters; the Hongkong Cadet Corps and Girl Guides for help in the grounds; and the French and Italian convents for valuable contributions.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Messrs. Wiseman, and the Sincere Co., for kindly giving sweets to the Bellona School Staff; Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken for their work in getting up an entertainment; Miss Woo and those associated with her for the production of the Chinese play. Grateful thanks are also due to all workers and stall-holders of the various branches, and to all those who gave donations.

In connection with the tea stall Mrs. Stedman particularly wishes to thank the Army Service Corps (per Major T. A. Robertson and Captain Milner-Jones) for supplying benches, chairs, tables and stores; Commander Myburgh and the Royal Naval Canteen for supplying crockery and tables; Messrs. Wiseman for crockery and tables; the Alexander Café for cakes; the Hongkong Hotel for lending tables, chairs, etc., and for giving sandwiches; the Public Works Department for putting up fencing and tea stalls; the Electric Light Co., for installing and supplying lights for the refreshment enclosure; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. (per Mr. Anton) for giving tea and sugar; the Dairy Farm Co., for supplying all milk and butter free of charge; Mr. H. Buttanjee for giving Ceylon tea; the members of the Cadet Corps for their help; the Standard Oil Co. for giving tins for boiling water; Mr. Ah Hing and Mac Yau, of the Tramway Co., for helping during the afternoon; and all those who so kindly sent cakes for tea and donations towards the tea expenses, and to all those ladies who assisted as waitresses.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. L. C. JENKIN, D.S.F. (RESERVE).

WINTER UNIFORM.

Blue uniform will as from this date be worn on all parades, etc.

WARNING FOR PATROLS.

Warning notes have been posted to members of No. 2 Co. for Patrol Duties during period November 15th-December 15th, both dates inclusive.

Members who have not received same will report at once to their Warning Officer. Non-receipt of Warning Notices will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from duty.

EXERCISES, LECTURES, PRACTICES, etc.

Monday, November 19th—All recruits at Central 5.30 p.m. Also Orchestral Practice.

Tuesday, November 20th—Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital 9 p.m. Also Clarinet Class.

Wednesday, November 21st—Band Practice.

Friday, November 23rd—All recruits 5.30 p.m. Unless otherwise ordered, caps with covers will be worn on parade.

By Order.

T. F. HOGAN, A.S.F. (R.).

Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1917.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY "THE MAGPIES."

IN AID OF PRISONERS-OF-WAR FUND.

The Royal Engineer's Theatre was filled with an enthusiastic gathering last night when a variety entertainment was given, by "The Magpies" in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund. The stage was brightly illuminated and tastefully decorated, and the items were all much appreciated.

Amongst the large gathering was the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government. The programme, which comprised twenty-three items, commenced with an overture by the orchestra and went with a swing from start to finish. Messrs. Chartiers and McGregor in their duct "We go like this," fairly brought down the house.

The stars of a talented company were certainly Marchesi, Yardsley, Simpson, Townsend, McGregor and Chartiers. "A bundle of surprises," by Gordon Cook assisted by George Razavet did take the audience by surprise. "The Magpies," provided four entertaining choruses, while pleasing selections of music were played by the orchestra at the commencement of each part of the programme.

The financial result of the entertainment will be announced later, but there is no doubt that quite a tidy sum will go to the Prisoners-of-War Fund. Those who contributed to the programme were: Messrs. Townsend, Yardsley, Pickering, White, Simpson, Chartiers, Adam, McGregor, Marchesi, Gordon Cook, and George Razavet.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

PAID FOR THE COAL.

Four Chinese were charged with the unlawful possession of 15 tons of coal valued at \$300.

The defendants failed to appear, and their bail of \$100 each was forfeited.

THEFT FROM THE NAVAL DOCKYARD.

A coolie pleaded guilty to stealing four pieces of brass water-pipe fittings valued at \$7, the property of the Admiralty.

Inspector Sim stated that the brass had been stolen from a ship undergoing repair at the Docks. There had been a lot of thieves from the ship lately. On Tuesday the defendant, who was a casual coolie employed in the Docks, was searched as he left the gate and the brass was found tied about his body.

A sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed.

THE ATTRACTION OF HONGKONG.

A coolie was charged, on remand with the unlawful possession of five iron hoops at Kowloon City.

Subsequent to his remand, the Police found that the defendant was banished from the Colony for ten years in May last.

Defendant pleaded that he had been unable to earn his living elsewhere, so he was obliged to return to Hongkong.

Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced him to two days' hard labour on the first charge, and fourteen days' hard labour on the second charge, and intimated that he could take his choice as to where he desired to be deported.

THEFTS ON A BLUE FUNNEL SHIP AT SEA.

Two Chinese were charged with the theft of a quantity of clothing, blankets and shoes, valued at \$36, the property of two other Chinese.

The first defendant pleaded guilty. The second defendant was defended by Mr. Leo d'Almeida.

Inspector Brazil stated that about 600 coolie emigrants returned to Hongkong by a Blue Funnel steamer. While the ship was on the high seas a lot of theft occurred on board, and a quantity of clothing and other articles were stolen. The defendants were arrested when coming off the ship with the articles in their possession.

Mr. Dyar Ball sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour. The other defendant was remanded until Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, CANTON.

At a meeting of Scotsmen, held in the Canton Club under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., it was decided to spend the amounts collected in sending parcels to Scottish Prisoners-of-War in Germany. A sum of £100 for the purpose has been forwarded to Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong Bank, London, who on previous occasions has kindly passed on the monies contributed to War Funds by the Society.

The list of subscribers is as follows:—

Duncan, Campbell, Capt. Donaldson, P. Drummond, J. S. Ewing, F. Ferguson, D. Forbes, A. Hutton, D. B. Leatt, J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., G. A. McAllister, D. R. McKuen, B. T. Matheson, T. J. Moorehead, C. H. J. Ross, James Ross, H. Sandeman, C. H. Shields, Capt. A. Smith, J. T. Smith, W. G. Stiles, W. M. Straiton, A. Urquhart, D. Urquhart.

"THIRTY THOUSAND MILES IN CHINA"CHINA A "BANKER'S PARADISE."
INTERESTING LECTURE BY DR. K. C. EDMUNDS.

Last evening a lecture entitled "Thirty Thousand Miles in China" was delivered at the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, under the auspices of the Church Guild, by Dr. C. K. Edmunds, President of the Cañon Christian College, and Observer in Charge of the Magnetic Survey of China (Carnegie Institution of Washington). Dr. Edmunds has lived in China for the past fourteen years.

In the course of his lecture Dr. Edmunds said that during the last eleven years he had devoted a large part of each year—never less than four months, and sometimes fifteen months at a stretch—in travelling throughout China to make observations of the Earth's Magnetism. It might be of special interest to the people of Hongkong to know that instrumental equipment for the first survey was provided him through the courtesy of the Hongkong Observatory, when Sir Mathew Nathan was Governor. Sir Mathew was a man of scientific and engineering training, and was specially sympathetic to the proposals made. The first expedition was the circumnavigation of the Island of Hainan, followed by the establishment of a train of stations along the China coast from Hongkong to Newchwang, including many of the islands not ordinarily visited, especially in the Chusan Archipelago, which were reached by means of Customs cruisers, placed at his disposal, by the courtesy of the late Sir Robert Hart. A further expedition was made overland from Peking to Canton by way of Taiyuanfu, in Shansi, Hankow, Changsha, and Kweilin. On that journey he was accompanied by the then American Consul-General in Hongkong, Dr. Wilder, and by the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, who was Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Since then he had made other journeys throughout the provinces of China, including Inner Mongolia, and had traversed all the provinces except Kweichow, while his assistant, Mr. Frederick Brown, had done Kweichow and Mongolia and had filled in gaps in his work elsewhere, so that to date they had covered in the Magnetic Survey of China something like 65,300 miles; established 437 stations, at an average interval of 60 miles at which astronomical observations, observations for elevation above sea-level, and the three elements which determine the earth's magnetic field—or, in other words, which give the direction and amount of the earth's magnetic forces—had been made. The lecturer's share of the travel had been 45,000 miles, of which 13,000 miles had been in repetition. So that, not counting duplication, his share of travel amounted to 33,500 miles, of which 3,500 had been in Indo-China.

Dr. Edmunds thought it was a matter for congratulation that China, the land in which the compass was invented, had been included in this study of a world problem, even in advance of the time when her Government would be sufficiently organised to maintain scientific surveys on its own account. The purpose of the survey was both practical and theoretical; the values of the magnetic declination were of use to the land surveyor, railway, mining and river engineers, in the making of preliminary surveys in the most economic fashion; while the theoretical interest was that it enabled one to form a more adequate conception of the cause or causes of the earth's magnetism for which data must be obtained from all parts of the globe, both on land and sea.

In his travels Dr. Edmunds was accompanied by a small party consisting of a Chinese student and a cook, and such coolies and muleteers or carriers as were required for the transportation of the instruments and equipment. Naturally a large number of interesting photographs were secured, and the lecture last evening was illustrated with these.

The main part of the lecture was taken up by a brief description of the chief points of interest visited and in the statement of some of the chief impressions which had been formed. One of the most interesting trips which Dr. Edmunds made was a loop through inner Mongolia from Peking to the salt marshes of Dolonot and back by way of Jehol, where the ancient Summer Palace of Cheng Lung is situated and then westward,

following the Great Wall to Yulinfu, and from there to the Tibetan border by way of the Sungpan Pass, a region comparable with Switzerland in the beauty of its mountain scenery.

While travelling in the region of Northern Szechwan in February, 1916, his mule caravan was attacked by bandits, but fortunately without the loss of a single sheet of record, although a small amount of money and one of the chronometers were taken. One man was killed and two were taken prisoners. The last journey which the lecturer made included a descent of the middle course of the Yellow River in the long stretch where it runs southward and forms the boundary between the provinces of Shansi and Shensi. Few foreigners have ever descended the whole stretch, which is rather perilous because of the frequency of heavy rapids. At one place, said Dr. Edmunds, the river was quite impassable, because of a "young Niagara." In the region of Yu Men-kow there is a very picturesque gorge.

The things Chinese which the lecturer had seen comprised the five sacred mountains, the five great engineering feats, the five Imperial burial grounds, the five kinds of high-way, the five river of importance, and the railway system in China. The roads of China were in a very wretched condition, and made transport extremely difficult. The five great engineering feats were the Grand Canal, which he had traversed from end to end; the Hanchow bore, the Wall, the Salt Wells of Szechwan, and the Irrigation System of Kwanhsien which gave such prosperity to the Changtu plain.

The external aspects of China gave a visitor the impression of uniformity amid diversity. First, roughly speaking, China was the land of the blue gown; second, it was a country which had used up its trees. In the more subtle side of human intercourse his impressions had been that, first, the tremendous variation in the spoken language, and the very inelastic and difficult nature of the language; secondly, that the Chinese were essentially one of the most democratic peoples in the world. Other points dealt with under the above head were, the value of "face," the subordinate position of women, and the spirit of inaccuracy which pervaded most Chinese affairs and thought. There was great difficulty in getting reliable information as to the nature of the roads and of the country even from the people who lived near by. It was very difficult to bargain for the transport of goods, etc., and the carriers were unruly and dishonest, while he had several encounters with bandits on the road. The great need of China was to improve the roads throughout the vast country at the same time, that the railways were being extended. China had developed her postal system splendidly, despite adverse conditions. His experience with exchange in various parts of the country, and his financial dealings with the Chinese, gave him the impression that China was a banker's paradise. His impression as to population, based in part on the rough counting of houses in towns and villages visited, and on the counting of villages visible from the roads traversed, and on conversation with missionaries, officials, and other residents, was that the population was not only very unevenly distributed but that the usual estimate were very excessive. He would not put the population of China Proper and Manchuria at more than 300,000,000. Having had an opportunity of gauging the natural resources of that vast territory, and of observing the character of the people, he was very hopeful that, given proper political conditions, there would be a very great future for the Chinese, if only the country could come into its own, in spite of the great difficulties, both political, international and financial, which she faced. The problem of China was a world problem, culturally as well as commercially. China was destined to become one of the foremost producing nations of the world and a huge stabilising, peaceful power, if only it were allowed to develop its great wealth in its own way. The issue in the Orient was sharply drawn—Independent national development for China and continued progress of it, and other Asiatic States, or the subjection of China and the endangering of all free nationality in Asia.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FOCHOW
NEARLY TWO THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

A serious conflagration broke out at Chuanshiachow, Fochow, a fortnight ago, destroying 1,900 houses. Most of these were shops, built of timber. The outbreak occurred in the southern suburb, which is densely populated, and where the rich merchants of the city are gathered (says the Peking Daily News).

SHANGHAI RACES.**FINAL DAY'S RESULTS.**

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Francis' The Viscount (Mr. Commons) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 1min. 43.4-5secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. John Peel's Springie (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Elruttus' Royalsand (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Durgor's Kowloon (Mr. Davis) 3
Time: 2min. 4.4-5secs.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dablia (Mr. Rowe) 2
Mr. R. Macfegor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 3min. 16.2-5secs.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—One mile.
Mr. Ciro's Beacnlight (Mr. Sloop) 1
The Farmyard's Lecapou (Mr. Whitmore) 2
Tiga Tuan Kongsee's Tiga (Mr. Borenson) 3
Time: 2min. 30.3-5secs.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. Komick's Milkway (Mr. Vida) 3
Time: 2min. 39.3-5secs.

THE SUB-GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. McBain's Golden Sub (Mr. McBain) 1
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye (Mr. Commons) 2
Mr. Dem's Louie (Mr. Ezra) 3
Time: 2min. 46.2-5secs.

THE CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time: 2min. 36.4-5secs.

THE MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Robson's The Spotted Bird (Mr. Moller) 1
Sir Ellis Kadorie's Kagan Chief (Mr. Springfield) 2
Mr. S. B. Neill's Carrickfergus (Mr. Boyd) 3
Time: 2min. 43.1-5secs.

THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. McBain's Golden Horn (Mr. Rowe) 1
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 1min. 47.1-5secs.

SPORT**BOXING.****HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE BOXING SEASON 1917-18.**

The Hongkong Police Reserve Boxing Committee have received the following challenges in connection with the opening of their Boxing Tournament Season in aid of War Charities. The challengers are prepared to take on anybody at the weight mentioned:—
Sgt. Harris, R.G.A.—10 Stone.
Spl. Stubbs, Middlesex Regt.—Flyweight.
Cpl. Todd, R.E.—Middleweight.
Spr. Smith, R.E.—Lightweight.
Spr. Palmer, R.E.—10 Stone.
Spr. Sunleight, R.E.—Light-heavyweight.

Acceptances of these challenges and any fresh challenges should be addressed to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street.
Boxing men and supporters of the sport are reminded that there are no "promoters' profits" in connection with the Police Reserve shows. As a result of the last tournament Mr. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) sent £100 to War Charities.

BILLARDS.**SOLDIERS CLUB TOURNAMENT.**

The 87th Company regained some of the lost points in this competition at the Soldiers Club on Tuesday, but at the close of play they were still in rather a hopeless position, being 128 points behind with only two more games to be played and Gunner E. Lord, "star" turn of the 83rd Company team still to play. There were no breaks worthy of special mention during the evening. Scores:—
83rd COY., R.G.A.
a/Bombr. Olead 186
a/Bombr. Attwood 219
87th COY., R.G.A.
Sergt. Edgeler 250
Bombr. Southall 250

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

83rd COY., R.G.A.; v. R.E. RES.

This 2nd Division match took place on the Club ground yesterday and the Engineers' second team sprung a surprise on the strong R.G.A. eleven. Green and Gretton monopolised most of the forward play of the gunners, but the R.E. custodian played a tip-top game, and saved repeatedly. Millard contributed an over-head shot, and later, seized an opportunity when a back misheaded, his centre being rushed through by Baker. Green beat all the defence except the goalkeeper, but could do no better than shoot against the bar. The second half was nearly all in favour of the gunners, but the sappers put up a splendid defence, and it was near the close before Gretton managed to equalise. The sappers had several players limping before the whistle sounded, the score then being one goal each.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Several cases came before the Chief Justice in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE.

Application was made for the discharge of L. C. Xavier.
The Official Receiver said that debtor had paid 74 per cent. of his debts, part of which had been incurred before his marriage while part were due to the illness of his wife. The application was granted.

MUI CHOY.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley applied for a further adjournment of the public examination of Mui Choy.
The only asset the debtor has is a debt owing to him in America and nothing has yet been heard regarding it. The debtor has been up for examination on four occasions and his Lordship remarked that these postponements could not be continued indefinitely. The examination must be closed.

MAN LOONG FIRM.

An application for adjudication was made in this case.—The Official Receiver said there was a meeting of creditors on November 2nd, when it was unanimously agreed that the debtor be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the Official Receiver be appointed trustee.—His Lordship granted the application.

KUNG WO SHING FIRM.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the petitioning creditor. The debtor had absconded, and subject to proof of service of notice by substitution, which he was prepared to provide, Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to grant the hearing of the petition.—His Lordship granted the application.

KIU YAN TONG FIRM.

The Official Receiver asked permission to withdraw the petition, which his Lordship granted.

SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court yesterday the case in which one firm of butchers sued another firm in the same trade for meat supplied, was concluded.

The case had been previously adjourned in order that the defendant might procure the services of a solicitor.

Apparently the defendant in the interval had thought better of it, for yesterday he stated that he had no money and had not engaged a solicitor because he did not know whether he would win the case. He had lost a lot of money on the case already and he offered to pay the debt at the rate of \$10 a month.

Mr. Hind, for the plaintiff, remarked that defendant had already agreed to pay the costs of the case in bulk and the claim in three instalments.

It was stated that the costs would amount to something like \$70 or \$80 when they had been taxed, and his Lordship expressed surprise that they had mounted up to such an extent.

His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay the taxed costs within seven days and the balance of the claim in three monthly instalments.

HEATHER DAY.

A cheque for \$455, the proceeds of a doll and swing raffled by Miss Square, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., and which has been won by the holder of ticket No. 211, has been received by the Hon. Secretary of "Heather Day" (Mr. J. H. Wallace), the amount being earmarked for remittance to the National Red Cross Hospital at Bellabouston, near Glasgow, the orthopaedic department of which, inaugurated by last year's "Heather Day" proceeds from Hongkong, has rendered great service in restoring to usefulness the war-shattered limbs of many of our soldiers. Other dolls to be raffled on the same principle—1 cent to \$3 a ticket—have been dressed by Mrs. Milroy, of the Sailors' Home, and include "Fish Kate" (a Scottish fish seller); "Private Spud Tamson, H.K.D.C." and "Constable Nailem, No. 52, H.K.P.R."—the two latter in full uniform. Mrs. T. Robertson, of Kowloon, is dressing two handsome dolls in Scottish costume, which, we understand, are also to be raffled. The very gratifying result of Miss Square's effort should stimulate others to emulate her example.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in their match against the R.G.A. on Saturday at 2 p.m. on the former's ground at Causeway Bay:—Mr. Sze Kwong, (Capt.), Un-Haw Fan, G. Lee, Mr. Sze Yuen, H. Ching, T. K. Wong, Mr. Wing Kin, Yew Man Chun, Chow Yat Kwong, Wei Lee Saw, and Wong Kwok Kwong.

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD**

& CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT AND STRAW HATS.

SOFT FELT

HATS

IN ALL COLOURS.

\$7.50 Each.

BLACK FELT

BOWLERS

LATEST SHAPES.

\$6.50 Each.

**TWEED HATS AND CAPS.**

STRAW HATS

FITTED

IVY BANDS.

\$8.00 Each.

SMART SHADES

IN

ENGLISH

VELOURS.



ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,**

LIMITED.

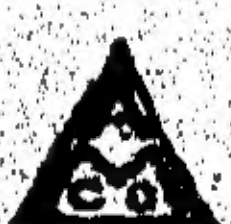
ENGINEERS-CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE EXCLUSIVE AND DIFFICULT ENGINEERING PROBLEMS. SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES.



Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.



Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK.

SMART

COSTUMES

TWEED SPORTS SKIRTS, GOLF COATS, Etc.

HANDSOME

FUR SETS.

Inspection invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.
IN QUEEN'S ROAD, A GOLD BROOCH,
with Pearls and Sapphire, also a SAXE
BLUE BABY'S CAP.
Reward on returning same to—
THE MANAGER,
KING EDWARD HOTEL,
[1283]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Business of the INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, carried on
at No. 4, Post Office Buildings, Victoria,
Hongkong, has been assigned and transferred
to THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY,
who will carry on Business at above address.
C. E. SEYBT,
Manager.
THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY,
[1284]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION
INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED,
and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
Petition was on the 5th day of November,
1917, presented to the Supreme Court of
Hongkong by the above-named Society to
confirm an alteration of the said Society's
objects proposed to be effected by a Special
Resolution of the Company unanimously
passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting
of the said Society held on the 1st day of
September, 1917, and subsequently un-
animously confirmed at an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the said Society held on
the 27th day of September, 1917, and which
Resolution runs as follows:—
"That the provisions of the Society's
Memorandum of Association with re-
spect to its objects be altered so as to
read as shown in the print signed for
the purpose of identification by the
Chairman of this Meeting."
AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN
that the said Petition is directed to be heard
before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES,
Knight, Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY,
the 14th day of December, 1917, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon, and any person interested
in the said alteration under the above Ordinance
should appear at the time of hearing
by himself or his Counsel for the purpose
and a copy of the said Petition will be
furnished to any such person requiring the
same by the undersigned, the Society's
Solicitors on payment of the regulated
charge for the same.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1917.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Society.
[1286]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship
"GLENAMOIY"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whomsoever and from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 21st
Nov., 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas,
on 21st Nov., 1917, at 9.30 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1286]

G. R.
WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the Headquarters Office, Victoria Bar-
racks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on
the 27th November, 1917, for the Supply of
FRESH BEEF for the period 10th December,
1917, to 31st March, 1918.
Forms of Tender and other particulars may
be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of
S. & T. at the Headquarters Office. [1277]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
MACAO.
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the
30th inst., at 3 P.M. at the PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee pre-
sided by the DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC WORKS
and composed of Three Members appointed
by the Government, the Attorney General
being present, Tenders will be received for
the construction of one building for the
"LABORATORY BACTERIOLOGICAL."
The Conditions of the specifications and the
Plans of the Building are open to the
Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
where they can be examined on all week days
from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to
4.30 P.M.
Macao, Public Works Department, 1st
November, 1917.
HAUL M. DE FARIA & MAIA,
Engineer Director. [1278]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).
HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to
the above Company, we are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at
Current Rates.
UNION TRADING Co.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1917.

Price of issue Frs. 68.60.
Bearing interest from the 16th
Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be Closed
on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National
Defence" bought before the 1st
November, 1917, are accepted in
payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1282]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a
EUROPEAN COASTING CLERK
for the Dock Department.
Applicants should be competent in costing
all materials and labour in connection with
a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.
Applications, stating salary required,
should be addressed to the
LOCAL CHAIRMAN,
PENANG HARBOUR BOARD,
Penang. [1280]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of
Ningpo and Szechuan Roads, Shanghai,
are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and
the Public in Hongkong, during the Winter
Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies,
Sausages, Prime Fresh and
Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1285]

VEGETABLE AND
FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having
been just collected orders
solicited for Autumn or early
Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on
application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY
Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1208]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.
SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office
Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund,
Canton.
Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Mission Building,
The Bund,
Canton. [1201]

TO LET.
HOUSES in Mission Terrace and
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [128]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
constructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
44, Des Voeux Road Central. [1200]

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
2, Salisbury Buildings. [1279]

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TITAN"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's
risk. The Cargo will be ready for de-
livery from Godown on and after 11th
November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M.
and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 17th November will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before the 30th November, or they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917. [1270]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"PYRRHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's
risk. The Cargo will be ready for de-
livery from Godown on and after 13th
November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M.
and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 20th November will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before the 3rd December, or they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1281]

SS. "PORTHOS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in
connection with above Steamer are hereby
informed that their goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on sale
information is received from the Consignees
before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered
after the 17th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1917. [2]

SS. "LOTUS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
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information is received from the Consignees
before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered
after the 17th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [2]

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obtained immediately after landing.

INTIMATION

**FOR
FRIENDS
AT
HOME.**

If you do not feel justified in
sending an expensive present
home,

Post one of our
PEONY CALENDARS.

It will give more pleasure than
many a gift costing 10 times its
value.

PRICE \$3.75

Packed in neat cardboard Box
ready for Posting.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

BIRTH.

CAREY.—At Santos, on 31st October,
1917, the wife of F. W. CAREY,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, a
son. [1282]

MARRIAGE.

MOLONY-BALLY.—At the British Con-
sulate, Hongchow, on November 7th,
and afterwards at the C.M.S. Hos-
pital Chapel, by the Rt. Rev. H. J.
Molony, D.D., assisted by the Rev.
C. J. F. Symons, M.A., JOHN CHARLES
MOLONY of the Shanghai-Hongchow
Ningpo Railway, to KATHLEEN LOUISE
BALLY, of the C.M.S. Mission,
Hongchow.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

COMMONWEALTH OR EMPIRE?

LONG before the war the word Empire
was not in general favour in Britain, in
spite of many encouragements "to think
imperially." The fact was, of course,
that it had acquired a bad reputation.
It stood for domination and despotism;
and was taken as implying the antithesis
of that representative form of govern-
ment which to the Englishman is the basis
of freedom. No doubt this connotation
of the word arose from the political con-
dition of those Empires in Europe and
Asia in ancient and modern times which
loomed largest in the world's eyes. In
ancient times an empire meant despotic
rule; there was no half-way house between
this and a Republic. In the modern
world the Empire of Russia was the re-
presentative type of despotism, and the
violations of the freedom of the subject
which were patent under the rule of
the Tsars served to add an additional
stigma to the name of Empire. Nor was
the development of the German States
into the German Empire welcomed, since
the very name of Empire seemed to imply
the inauguration of an aggressive policy,
a fear which has been only too terribly
realised. For these reasons BEACONFIELD's
addition to the title of the British
sovereigns was regarded as incongruous.
However fittingly it might be applied to
the British rule of India, to associate it

with the title of King was thought to
emphasise, unnecessarily and unpleasant-
ly, the conditions prevailing in India.
Nevertheless, from the time that the new
title was added to the British Sovereign,
the word began to creep into use as a
convenient form of nomenclature for
Great Britain and the Colonies, more
especially as the original Colonies were
beginning to blossom forth into
Dominions. "The Empire" formed a
good general term for the whole, but so
strong was the evil association of the
term that it began to influence the ideas
of what this collection of countries called
the British Empire stood for, and the
real ties which linked them together were
overlooked. An idea of domination was
introduced, Great Britain being consid-
ered as the owner of land covering one-fifth
of the habitable globe. A right of veto—
never exercised—and a direct appoint-
ment of "pre-Consuls"—nominally with
powers, but practically in the hands of
their governments—were enhanced in
value to mean actual domination, consist-
ent with the accepted connotation of the
word Empire, and all those who disagreed
with this presentation of the case, pre-
ferring to see in each unit of the British
world a self-governing country with com-
plete economic and political freedom, were
dubbed "Little Englanders." They were
presumed to be unable to extend their
mental horizon to embrace the whole of
the units forming the British world and
to direct the country's policy from a
parochial point of view. The peculiar
detachment of the Dominions themselves
in the matter seems hardly to have been
noted, probably on the assumption that
Great Britain had the ruling hand. This
was certainly openly claimed in the case
of South Africa, where the grant of in-
dependent government in the settlement
made after the war aroused the strongest
opposition among the Imperialists.
KIPLING even going so far as to accuse
his country of sacrificing everything for
which the British troops in the South
African war had laid down their lives.
To-day, partly owing to the war, there
is growing a clearer and better view of
the circumstances, resulting in an inclina-
tion to abandon the word Empire alto-
gether. When we see a collection of
States, many of which in themselves pre-
sented features of popular government
the very reverse of that which is associ-
ated with Imperialism, brought together
practically under the rule of one State—
and that the most backward, politically,
of the group—to form an Empire, and
find that Empire outliving in despotism
and savagery the worst of its pre-
decessors, we are not inclined to think more
highly of the term as a description of the
group of free States which are the off-
spring of the British Isles. The time is
past for describing Britain otherwise
than as the head or mother of this
Commonwealth of nations. Any Cana-
dian, Australian or African would
laugh if he were told that his country were
owned by Great Britain, and even in the
case of India, Egypt, and other dependen-
cies, such a description is misleading.
The only places to which it can be applied
properly are such outposts as Gibraltar,
Aden, Malta and Hongkong, and even
these may be considered as the property
of the whole Commonwealth rather than
of any one State comprised in it, although
their government is directed from Lon-
don. It would tend to a better insight
into the actual political relations exist-
ing between the various British States
if the word Empire were abandoned for
another collective word more descriptive
of the circumstances. General SMITH has
advocated the substitution of "Common-
wealth," and certainly this word has the
merit of being not merely unobjectionable
but also of suggesting the strongest bond
binding the States together—that com-
munity of race and thought which makes
them desirous of maintaining those
relations which serve the common weal.

Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul-General for
Norway at Shanghai (and formerly in
Hongkong) has been transferred to Tokyo
as Charge d'Affaires ad interim and
Consul-General.

A telegram has been received by Messrs.
Bradley & Co., Ltd., announcing that Mr.
T. W. Hill has been awarded the Military
Cross. Mr. Hill left Hongkong in July,
1916, to volunteer for active service and
was given a Commission in the Royal
Field Artillery.

The Court Cards repeated Tuesday's
programme at the Theatre Royal last
evening before an audience which made
up in enthusiasm what it lacked in num-
ber. Herbert Walton and George
Titchener provided the fun and both were
at their best. Night Time in Doll
Land captivated the audience. There
is to be a complete change of programme
this evening.

Swatow, 13th November, 1917.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate,
General Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory—
1) a.m., Nov. 14th.
Cyclone or typhoon east of the Visayas
Islands, direction unknown.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI
SAM PO."] **THE JAPANESE LOAN.**

PEKING, November 14th.
Fu Liang-tso, Hunan Tachun, has
wired Peking urgently asking for troops.
Honsu will send an army to Hunan.
Chi Yun-peng arrived at Tokyo on the
12th.

The Kiangsu Tachun has wired to
Peking for the third time to demand an
explanation of the arms loan from Japan.

At yesterday's meeting, the Cabinet dis-
cussed the military affairs of Szechuen,
Kwangtung and Hunan. The members
also decided to submit the revised law of
Parliamentary election to the Senate.

According to the revised law members
need not be elected but may be appointed
by high officials.

CANTON NEWS.
[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI
SAM PO."] **CANTON, November 14th.**

GENERAL LUK.
General Luk Wing-tung has ordered
Chan Ping-kwan to despatch at once 25
regiments from the 1st division to
attack Swatow. Luk has also ordered
the leaders to capture the place this
month.

General Luk has decided to stay in
Wuchow and will not come to Canton at
present.

The King-Wai army leaders have joint-
ly requested General Luk to come to
Canton at an early date.

CONSUL'S MEDIATION.
We understand that the Consul at
Canton, who was appointed to go to
Peking to mediate with the Peking
Government on behalf of the South-West
Provinces, will return from Peking about
the 20th.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.
The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has
given orders to various districts to elect
members for the next term of the Pro-
vincial Assembly.

GENERAL LUNG'S REFUSAL.
We are informed that General Lung
Chai-kwong, who was appointed Inspector
of the two Kwangs, has wired to the
President refusing the appointment.
General Lung apparently realised that
the position was a purely nominal one.
He has also advised the President not to
attempt to transfer General Luk Wing-
tung because it is believed that Luk will
not comply with the mandate.

PREVENTING EXODUS FROM CANTON.
The Tachun, Chan Ping-kwan, has
ordered the authorities not to remove
their families from the city. Chan states
that such action by the officials would
alarm the people who would probably
endeavour to follow suit. Those who do
not obey this order will be punished.

CORRESPONDENCE.
HONGKONG POST OFFICE.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."] **SIX.**—Since the outbreak of war mail to
Coast Ports have been considerably
curtailed, owing to several coasters having
been withdrawn from the run.

May I suggest to the Postmaster-
General in Hongkong that he should
forward all mails and newspapers and
parcels when there is an opportunity?
The O.S.K. generally advertise their
steamers' departures at about 8 or 9
o'clock. On these occasions, the day's
newspapers are never included in the
mail, either owing to late posting or to
the Post Office mail clerk not thinking it
worth while to put the newspapers bags
on board the steamers.

As regards Parcels Post, I understand
that there is no arrangement with the
O.S.K. steamers to carry parcels to Coast
Ports. There cannot be a very large
number of parcels to entail a subsidy,
and I do not suppose the management of
the O.S.K. would have any objection to
waive such a subsidy, which can only be
very small, and thus confer a great ap-
preciated boon to the few residents who
are isolated in Swatow, Amoy, Foochow,
and Formosa. Enclosing my card—Yours
faithfully

THE WAR.

THE CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

CONFLICTING NEWS FROM THE OPPOSING FORCES.

INCREASED ALLIED UNITY.

FRENCH PREMIER'S REVIEW OF SITUATION.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S DESPATCH ON EGYPTIAN SUCCESSES.

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS AND ESTABLISH NEW LINE.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

FRENCH PREMIER REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

THE NEED FOR A SUPREME EFFORT.

PARIS, November 14th.

M. Painlevé has made a statement in both Chambers covering the present situation. He said:—"How the Italian north-eastern front had been broken in is still obscure. British contingents at present are spreading beyond the Alps. He confirmed that there was no doubt that the United States would join the Supreme War Council. Negotiations as regards the other fronts would be conducted with Russia and Japan. The purpose of the Council was to shape the general war policy, the Allies adapting their plans to the resources available, in order to ensure the most powerful results. The Permanent General Staff would be the Council's central intelligence organ and technical adviser. The decisions of the Council will embrace the fields of battle as a whole and be subject to ratification by the respective Governments. The scheme was not necessarily a final stop. Critics were already demanding a single Command. He was of opinion that the War Council might lead to that. The British and Italian Governments regarded the Council as an immense step forward, upon which others may follow. A preliminary agreement has just been reached between the two Commanders-in-Chief for an extension of the British front and this will be carried out at an early date. Britain and France have just concluded a most important economic agreement, aiming at the fullest co-operation as regards provisioning the Allied countries, which in future will constitute a single country, as regards food stuffs and indispensable imports. Provided we discipline ourselves and are ready to impose upon ourselves sacrifices and restrictions similar to those Britain was going to impose upon themselves, all fear of a sudden crisis will be averted beforehand. The country must be prepared for these further restrictions in order to release tonnage for the transport of Americans. The following is the text of M. Painlevé's reference to the extension of the British front:—"Another military problem, urgently demanding attention, is the extension of the British front. A preliminary agreement has just been reached between the two Chief Commanders and will be carried out at the earliest date, which is of importance to specify. Moreover, the victory on the line, and of the brilliant in the war, places some divisions at our disposal, but, in view of the present military developments there can be no question of removing fresh classes from the front. Germany is attempting a desperate effort with all her available forces to obtain a show of victory before the end of the year. The enemy's supreme effort must be met by a supreme effort without standing a scrap of our military strength."

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, November 14th.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 29 votes to 192.

GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST REFUSED.

PARIS, November 14th.

The Chamber's vote of confidence related to diplomatic and military policy, but when the Government requested a postponement of the Interpellations on various scandals now before the Law Courts the Chamber rejected the request by 277 votes to 180.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

The Government has resigned.

THE TEA MARKET.

MORE SUPPLIES RELEASED.

LONDON, November 13th.

Over 4,500,000 lbs. of tea will be available for sale this week. This is equivalent to six-and-a-half days' civil requirements in the United Kingdom. Five million pounds will be available next week so that the retail scarcity should be quickly relieved, but owing to the uncertainty of the future, brokers emphasize that strict economy is still necessary. As the Indian tea sales yesterday, 16,255 packages were offered, this being the highest amount at one sale since the Control Scheme. Practically the whole was sold at maximum prices.

LORD READING'S MISSION TO AMERICA COMPLETED.

LONDON, November 13th.

It is officially announced that Lord Reading has completed his mission in America and has arrived in England.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CONFLICT IN PETROGRAD.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO VICTORY.

LONDON, November 13th.

There are no further developments in the Kerensky situation. Fighting occurred at Petrograd during the week-end between the members of the Officers' Training Corps and an extremist mob, who besieged the barracks, one of which was stormed after a fierce struggle. The bodies of some Cadets were thrown from the windows. A motor-car conveying a party of Cadets was held up by some sailors in the street. They put up a plucky fight, but were finally overwhelmed. The occupants were bayoneted and trampled into a formless mass.

A BLOODY STRUGGLE.

STOCKHOLM, November 13th.

It is reported that the Foreign Legion has received a despatch from Petrograd today reporting a bloody struggle between M. Kerensky's troops and the Bolsheviks, near Petrograd. M. Kerensky is reported to have been victorious.

KERENSKY VICTORY CONFIRMED.

A message from Copenhagen, dated November 13th, says that travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Russia confirm the report that M. Kerensky has completely defeated the Maximilians. M. Kerensky's General, Kaledin, and General Korniloff have formed a triumvirate at Petrograd, where all the troops are now on the side of Kerensky. All the Ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet have been liberated except two.

LENIN REPORTED CAPTURED.

M. Lenin is reported as having been captured.

SUCCESS OF REVOLUTIONARY ARMY CLAIMED.

A Russian wireless communiqué states:—"After bitter fighting yesterday near Tarkoye-Selo, the Revolutionary Army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of M. Kerensky and General Korniloff."

REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION.

General Mouraviev, commanding the forces operating against M. Kerensky, after announcing the latter's defeat, orders that measures be taken for the capture of M. Kerensky and for the liquidation of the counter-revolutionary forces, which are endangering the Revolution.

M. Trotsky, the President of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, has issued the following Proclamation:—"History will record that on the night of November 12th M. Kerensky's attempt to move counter-revolutionary forces against the capital received a decisive reply. M. Kerensky is retiring and we are assuming the offensive. The soldiers, sailors and workmen of Petrograd know how to impose, and they will impose with arms the will and power of Democracy. The bourgeoisie endeavoured to separate the Army from the Revolution. M. Kerensky attempted to break it by the violence of Cossackdom. Both efforts failed. The workers' and peasants' great conception of the supremacy of Democracy has united the Army's ranks and steeled its will. The whole country will see that the Soviet's authority is not a passing phase but an unchangeable fact, denoting the supremacy of the workers, soldiers and peasants. The opposition to M. Kerensky is opposition to the landlords, the bourgeois and General Korniloff. It is also an affirmation of the people's right to peace, free life, the land, bread and power. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight, conquer obstacles and sacrifice ourselves. The way is now opened, and victory is certain. Long live the Revolutionary Democracy of Socialist Russia!"

CONTINUED CHAOS IN THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, November 13th.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate continued chaos. The principal extremist force consists of Red-Guards and sailors, supported by thousands of armed factory hands who are committing all descriptions of atrocities and excesses. A correspondent inspected the Winter Palace, which was sacked. The Bolsheviks seized hundreds of weapons and cartridges, who were preparing to defend the Palace and handed them over to the licentious drunken soldiers. They then pillaged the palace and created indescribable confusion, slashed pictures, shattered valuable china, and ripped up upholstery. Fortunately the Provisional Government had removed the principal art treasures.

A later message from Copenhagen states that Kerensky's troops have gained possession of a part of Petrograd, particularly the Nevski-Prospect. The Bolsheviks are taking refuge in their headquarters.

Today's sensational Russian wireless messages constitute the only news so far received regarding yesterday's fighting in Petrograd and settle all doubts regarding who controls the capital, at least temporarily.

There has been no news from the Provinces.

The fact that neither General Korniloff nor M. Kerensky have been captured indicates that all is not yet over. M. Trotsky, who is the President of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates, was nominated by M. Lenin as Foreign Secretary.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DENUNCIATION OF GERMANY.

BUFFALO, November 13th.

The following is an addition to the report of the speech delivered by President Wilson to the American Labour Federations, and published in our yesterday's issue:—"Referring to Germany the President said: 'I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of the Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other heart, but the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. You know how many intimations have come to us from one Central Power which is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power, and you know it means that the peoples of that Central Power know that if the spirit of freedom stands they will, in effect, themselves be vessels to Germany. Any body of free men that compounds with the German Government compounds for its own destruction.'"

Dealing with Labour questions in the United States the President said:—"We must stand together night and day until the war is over," adding:—"While we are fighting for freedom we must ensure freedom for Labour." President Wilson denounced Germany for attempting to control international competition, declaring that the methods of German manufacturers and exporters, under the patronage and support of their Government were the same sort of competition that the United States tried to prevent by Law within its own borders. Behind the German subsidy system lay the control, in a large measure, of Germany herself, but this had not satisfied the German Government. All the while they hatched the thought of a political control which would enable Germany in the long run to dominate the labour and industry of the world. The Berlin-Baghdad railroad was constructed in order to run as a threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half-a-dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far, because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of those countries more quickly than any other armies could get there.

GERMAN BRUTALITY IN ITALY.

THE HORRORS OF BELGIUM REPEATED.

ROME, November 13th.

It is reported from the Italian Front that the Germans are tying their prisoners—men, women and children—in a line between them and the Italian army, thus hoping to prevent the latter from attacking. Most heartrending scenes were witnessed. The Germans repeating their other acts of cruelty in Belgium, sacking and burning property, robbing women, mutilating children, and spreading terror everywhere.

THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

PROTEST BY CHINA.

WASHINGTON, November 12th.

The Chinese Minister has lodged a protest with the State Department against the Japan-American Agreement regarding China.

It is understood that China objects to any agreement affecting China without reference to the wishes of the Chinese people.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN.

OTTAWA, November 13th.

The Victory Loan of \$150,000,000 has been inaugurated.

PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN.

ACCOMPANIED BY M. VENIZELOS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Venizelos have arrived in London.

SOLICITOUS MEMBER.

LONDON, November 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked if Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow, as he wished to ask him when he would be prepared to make a statement regarding the very serious matters dealt with in his speech at Paris (Cheney).

THE COTTON TRADE.

THE SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, November 13th.

Owing to the shortage of freight the Cotton Control Board has decided to reduce the shiploads of American cotton to sixty per cent of the normal amount, except in the case of American war materials, instructions from the Government. The order does not apply to Egyptian sea island cotton spindles.

A further reduction will be necessary unless the freight materially improves.

COTTON WEAVERS ASK FOR INCREASE OF WAGES.

LONDON, November 13th.

Two hundred thousand cotton weavers are applying for a forty per cent advance in wages.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

FOREIGN-OWNED FOODSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, November 13th.

The Food Administration is negotiating with foreign owners of foodstuffs stored in New York with a view to purchase for the American market.

The stuffs include a million bushels of oats consigned for Holland, but it is suggested that they are really destined for German cavalry.

EMERGENCY AIR FLEET.

NEW YORK, November 13th.

The Aero Club of America has passed a resolution urging Congress to appropriate not less than one billion dollars to build an emergency air fleet of huge warplanes to offset the mobility of the Germans on internal lines, the sum to be additional to the billion needed for the general air programme.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

LONDON, November 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George's tribute in Paris yesterday, together with other leaders' recent tributes, in regard to the unique value of the insight of the United States' views on strategic problems, enhances the interest in the War Secretary's weekly review which is as follows:—"Close inter-relationship of events on all fronts cannot be too frequently emphasised. The political situation in Russia has rendered it possible for the enemy to transfer contingents from the East to Italy, while the powerful drive was preceded by systematic attempts to undermine the morale of the Italians, with a view to breaking down resistance, clearly revealing the present methods of the Germans. Instead of attacking Russia the enemy is renewing his efforts to fraternise. The present Extremist outbreak will probably have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war, which we must be prepared to meet."

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR" MOVEMENT.

LONDON, November 13th.

At the inaugural meeting of the movement known as "Comrades of the Great War," the object of which is to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and their dependants, a letter from General Smuts was read, expressing the hope that sister organisations would spring up throughout the Empire and would all be affiliated into one great band of men, who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by their valour and self-sacrifice, would foster those great ideals and be for ever an example to the rising generation.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD HAS ONLY FOUR DAYS' SUPPLY.

STOCKHOLM, November 13th.

On November 12th it was reported from Haparanda that Petrograd on the 10th November had only four days' supply of bread, while Finland was breadless. The soldiers seized fifty-one wagons of bread, bound for Finland. There is only a week's supply of corn on the northern front.

BASELESS REPORTS.

STOCKHOLM, November 13th.

The reports of a German landing in Aaland Island and on the Finnish Coast appear to be baseless.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE PROSPECTS.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

A demonstration of 50,000 Socialists at Vienna has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the war could be ended if the Austro-Germans discovered any desire for territorial acquisitions and assured the complete independence of Belgium.

BRITISH MISSION RETURNS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Lord Northcliffe and others of the British Mission to the United States have returned to London.

THE AIR FORCE BILL.

LONDON, November 13th.

In the House of Commons, the Air Force Bill was read a second time.

In an explanatory statement it was pointed out that the Air Force would henceforth have the same status as the Army and Navy. Supremacy in the air was essential as the supremacy of the sea. Providence had endowed Britons with all climates with a special aptitude for airship, giving them a feeling of great security for the future.

APPEAL FOR WAR WORKERS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Plymouth, said that nobody wanted the war to drift on till 1920, but either that or an inconclusive peace would be the result unless we all pulled ourselves together for the most mighty effort in our history. We could meet all demands provided everybody put his shoulder to the national wheel. After appealing for ten thousand men to build aerodromes and other Government work, and a further ten thousand women for the auxiliary service, Mr. Asquith hinted at a further coming out of civilians.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, November 13th.

The Admiralty announces that aircraft bombed Wiesbaden aerodrome yesterday. Our patrol fought several engagements and shot down one enemy machine.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EGYPTIAN SUCCESSES.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, November 13th.

General Allenby, describing the operations up to Thursday says:—"The Turks on October 27th, made a strong reconnaissance with two regiments of cavalry and three thousand infantry to the south-west of Tel-el-Sheria. The London Yeomanry Brigade, holding the outpost covering the railroad, fought gallantly until the arrival of infantry, when the enemy was repelled with great loss. The Londoners and dismounted yeomanry in a dashing attack on the 31st gained the whole first line of the defences of Beersheba, the fighting lasting all day. The Turks in the evening held trenches a mile to the east. On the 4th the Australian Light Horse charged these, which were eight feet deep and four wide. They galloped over them, ending all resistance. Tanks successfully co-operated with Scottish and East Anglians in capturing the Gasa first line defences. Two Turkish divisions repeatedly attempted to cut off the Beersheba water supply. Our troops, including Welsh and English county regiments, behaved splendidly, and beat off the enemy, inflicting enormous casualties. All troops have shown a determined fighting spirit. There has been good Staff work whilst the co-operation of the Naval forces was of the greatest value. The prisoners, counted to Saturday night, numbered 8,504, of which 280 are officers."

EARLIER CABLES.

SPLENDID CHARGE BY BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, continuing his dispatch (published yesterday), says:—"Following these successes, the bridgehead was organised at Sherria, which withstood several counter-attacks. Desultory fighting continued practically all day, with heavy shelling. The advance was resumed in the evening, the troops pushing on towards Hui, where they finally halted and formed a junction with the cavalry which crossed behind Gasa. During this final advance the Turkish flank guard, protecting, thrice attacked but was driven off. The Turks had established twelve guns, including three 5.9 howitzers, on the hill south of Hui. There were also three machine guns slightly to the east of the field pieces. Worcester and Warwick Yeomanry charged the guns from the neighbouring hill, less than two thousand yards away, in long successive lines. At full gallop they tore down one slope and up the next in the teeth of a murderous fire from the batteries at point-blank range. The Yeomanry did not pause, but crashed upon the guns, the crews of which, almost entirely Austrians, stood their ground to the last and were cut down."

THE TURKISH LOSSES.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on November 12th, states:—"Before our troops reached the Wadi Sukari the enemy made a brief stand on the ridge north of Beitburas, checking our cavalry, but the Scottish troops dislodged them by a bayonet charge. The Austrians' body is important and includes a number of long-range Austrian guns, which were troublesome at Gaza. The Turkish losses in the present operations are estimated at 12,000, including prisoners."

THE GERMAN IDEA.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

The *Yard Deutsche* euphemistically describes the Turkish retreat in Palestine as another application of "Hindenburg's parrying tactics, to which we owe so many successes during the past year," adding that the Turks are merely retreating in the direction of their main forces at Damascus.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

INCREASED ENEMY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, November 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There has been increased enemy artillery firing all day at a number of points on the Ipres battle front, especially in the neighbourhood of Paschendaele. Our aeroplanes on Monday machine-gunned many ground targets and bombed various centres of hostile activity. The enemy's machine-guns dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down one and drove down five. Two of ours have not returned."

EARLIER CABLES.

HOBITEE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, November 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The Belgians successfully raided yesterday morning to the south-east of Nieupoort. We repulsed an attack against a post to the north-east of Armentieres. There was great hostile artillery firing this morning to the north-east of Ypres."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY FIRING REPORTED.

LONDON, November 14th.

A French communiqué says:—"The enemy vigorously opposed our guns and bombarded our lines in Champagne in the region of the heights, and at some points in Argonne."

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ATTACK.

LONDON, November 13th.

An Italian wireless official message says:—"We repulsed a strong attack on the Asiago Plateau after desperate struggle, inflicting serious losses. We captured an enemy detachment to the west of Asiago, releasing some of our men. The enemy is in contact with our lines from Brenta to the Lower Piave. The enemy by means of large boats, crossed the Piave establishing himself at the bridge head of Zenson. We counter-attacked repulsing him towards the river bank."

THE ITALIAN'S NEW LINE.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, wiring on the evening of November 12th, says:—"Troops occupying the regions of Carnia and Cadore have succeeded in retiring with small losses, and have rejoined the main army, whose new line runs from the sea to the slopes of the Alps and thence, following the bank, it ascends the Brenta River and traverses the Sugana Valley, the total length being fifty miles. The enemy is now directing four armies, the southernmost being commanded by Von Below, next northwards being General Borowick's army. General Kobratin is commanding in Cadore, while General Howendorf is endeavouring to break through in the Trentino. It all depends on the amount of pressure the enemy is able to exercise. It is stated that enemy reserves hereabouts are imposing and are constantly increasing."

GERMAN'S CLAIM FURTHER SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 13th.

A wireless German official message says:—"We have captured further high positions southward of the Sugana Valley."

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS ENDANGERED.

LONDON, November 13th.

A high Italian military authority, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, pointed out that the Italian line was now only one-third of the length before the offensive, while the enemy's communications were daily getting longer and more dangerous. The Italians were now holding a strong line, which General Cadorna meant to hold. In case of a retreat, the situation at Asiago was not clear. The town itself was not important and the Italians still held the hills to the south, which are a valuable defence."

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, November 13th.

A German official wireless message states:—"We captured Monte Longara. Our troops are advancing on the mountains between the Sugana and Trismona Valleys and have stormed two armoured forts. Fontano is ours."

ITALIANS RECONQUER POSITION.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, wiring on November 12th, states:—"Rain is coming down like a second Deluge, filling canals and ditches and washing out roads, which were practically all a mile wide. Snow is falling thick on the mountains, accompanied by wind storms and great cold. Taking advantage of the atmospheric conditions, the enemy surprised us at Gallio, north-east of the Asiago plateau, in the Sette Comuni. The Austrians evidently planned that from Gallio they would command the region south of Asiago, but the Italian infantry attacked, and, despite the hurricane of wind and snow, reached the village, reconquering the position by fighting from house to house. There were desperate hand-to-hand encounters, our men covering the ground with enemy corpses. All the attempts of the Austrians to debouch along the Val Sugana or through the Sette Comuni and the valleys leading to Visnava and Padna, have so far been completely frustrated."

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**RUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION.
PLAYING AT POLITICS.**

The Russian Democratic conference resulted in remarkable incidents. The *Reich* recently published a blank page instead of a leading article, which was suppressed by the editor at the last moment. M. Rissanov, the Maximalist leader, in a violent speech at the conference, read the text of the suppressed leader deeply compromising the Cadets, who were identified with General Kornilov's attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. This move, and the revelations made the participation of the Cadets in the Coalition Government extremely difficult. The conference is now less favourable to any coalition.

The Petrograd Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the progress of the conference is making the Moderates despair. They actually cheered a sailor delegate who boasted of the fine revolutionary quality of the Baltic Fleet. Another delegate interrupted, "What about the battleship *Petravlovsk*?" The sailors of this vessel told all the officers to the deck and then tortured in cold blood four boys who refused to sign the revolutionary manifesto, thrusting bayonets in their chests. The sailors then shot the officers until they died. The first sailor replied: "I forgot." The conference then stood up out of respect to the memory of the victims of lynch law. Most of the delegates seem to be playing at politics.

THE WOMEN'S BATTALION OF DEATH

An Englishman in Russia gives in a letter the following description of the Women's Battalion of Death.

"I enclose you a postcard of the 'Women's Battalion of Death,' of which I am sure you have heard a good deal. I visited them in their trenches. The colonel is a soldier's wife and an excellent woman, fighting with her husband until he was killed. She is a peasant, and now in hospital suffering from shock. The adjutant is a girl of 18, and I found her in temporary command. Quite pretty and the daughter of an admiral, she is well educated, speaks English fluently, and is in the smart set at Petrograd.

They are occupying a sector of the front line and do everything for themselves. Smarter than the men, I found their discipline good, sentries and snipers alert and all seemed in deadly earnest. They are so young. The age limit is 18 to 45 but most of them I saw were about 20. There are one or two only 18 years of age. In their steel caps, short hair, and with no heels, they look so short, and most of them were quite slight and reminded me of Japanese women.

The views of the various officers varied considerably as to the advantages of the movement. Many sneered, and many approved and said they were very noble creatures to try to show the men what their duty to the country is, but nearly all were ashamed to think such a movement necessary.

The battalion, as originally formed, numbered some 500 and contained two distinct elements, which for facility of reference I will call Ladies and Women—the former well educated, enthusiastic and full of patriotism; the latter equally patriotic but of a lower social standing—mostly peasants. After a while the Women got slack, until the colonel tried to stop the practice. Then nearly all the Women, about two-thirds of the battalion, went off “on their own.” The Ladies stuck to it and to their ideas and fought well with the 1st Regiment. They were used partly as broom in the firing line and partly as ammunition carriers. The colonel was killed and the Ladies lost 10 killed and 17 wounded, and 32 have since left suffering from shock. There are fewer than 80 now left of the Ladies.

I had quite a good talk with the colonel, and found after about ten minutes that she was quite a young girl and very anxious to hear all about Peter's grad. She was evidently in a state of nerves and excitable, was recovering from fever, and had a high temperature. She received no instructions in the use of her arms and knew nothing of musketry, and yet here I found them less than 500 yards from the Germans. A general told me that some more badly armed women were coming to the front and although he thought them splendid and true patriots, yet he did not want them, as they caused difficulties and would rather be without them.

Report has it that when the Germans captured some of them they stripped them and marched them in naked. This was published in the newspapers as fact, but it is a fact that when some of the Russian troops heard that women were going to the front to fight they said, "So much the better, we need a fight if they want to."—*Daily Mail*.

CONVERSION OF MR. BRYAN
PACIFIST CRANKS DANGEROUS.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, who left Mr. Wilson's Cabinet because of his pronounced pacifism, announced at Chicago recently that he had been converted. Henceforth he will support Mr. Wilson through thick and thin, recognizing, as he does, that pacifist cranks are now just as dangerous to the Commonwealth as pro-Germans or Anarchists. Mr. Bryan admits that the atrocities of the Germans and their duplicity in their dealings with the United States are responsible for his change of conviction, and his desire henceforth to work with all his might to defeat the common enemy of mankind.

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DONOVAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon)
Kobe, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and TANGO MARU (MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI KOBE and MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI KOBE and SUWA MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon)
YOKOHAMA

Kobe ... TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon)

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(CARGO ONLY).

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For Further Information, apply to—

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

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SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CAELAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,800 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
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T. DAIGO, Agent,
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O. S. K.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC)

"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. One-land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Asping, T.iao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 8 A.M.
These Formosan Line steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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